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“VIGILANCE”

Elections Fédérales

DE

1911

“Informations et instructions à l’usage des
représentants conservateurs dans les “polls” et
des travailleurs du parti”



IMPRIMERIE DU “DEVOIR”

71a RUE ST-JACQUES
MONTREAL.

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1911
V677

The EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA



Queen's University at Kingston

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“VIGILANCE”

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Ce livret est confié à M.....
pour son usage exclusif afin de lui aider à travailler avec plus
d'efficacité au succès de la cause conservatrice.

Comté de

Paroisse (ou township ou village) de

Arrondissement de votation No

Lieu du bureau de votation

(Après la votation, prière de rapporter *sans faute* au président de
votre comité, ou au candidat ou à son agent principal ce livret
et la liste “chéquée” qui vous a été confiée, de même que
le certificat du sous-officier-rapporteur).

ILLUSTRATION

showing how the staff of the polling booth should be seated around the table on which the ballot box must remain all the time.



- 1 The deputy returning officer.
- 2 The Poll Clerk.
- 3 and 4 The scrutineers for one of the candidates.
- 5 and 6 The scrutineers for the other candidate.

This book is divided into three parts:

1. Organization before polling.
2. Proceedings on polling day.
3. Proceedings after the poll is closed.

There is not a single thing in this booklet that is not of importance to know, but above all, the workers must know thoroughly paragraphs 1 to 12; and the scrutineers must know paragraphs 16 to 64.

PART I.

ORGANIZATION BEFORE POLLING

FORMATION OF COMMITTEES

1. The bases of organization in an election is the polling subdivision. If each committee in every polling sub-division in the constituency is well managed, if the work is conducted in a business-like and systematic way, the results are sure to be more satisfactory for the candidate in whose interest the committee is working. It is therefore absolutely essential that those entrusted with the organization in each polling sub-division be energetic, active, intelligent and devoted men; all working under the direction of the committee at headquarters (or the organizer of the work, if the management is in the hands of one man as is often the case).

2.—The formation of the committee in a polling sub-division is generally carried out according to the rules and by-laws of the county association. But when there is no such association, a member of the party who is active in the polling subdivision, should get together all the devoted workers, and bring to that meeting as many young men as possible in sympathy with the cause. The best way of convening the committee in country places is to send by mail or special messenger, a letter inviting all party men. Having got the committee together, see that those appointed as officers are influential and reliable men.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES

3.—The first duty of the committee is to secure a copy of the voters' lists for the subdivision, from the central office of the organization or from the candidate. Candidates are entitled to twenty copies of the list as published by the King's printer at Ottawa. Sec. 16.

4.—As soon as the Central Committee or the candidate has received the electoral list from the King's Printer, before it is distributed to the various sub-committees in the polling sub-divisions, it should be carefully compared with the original list which is deposited in the office of the Registrar of the county, in order that steps may be taken immediately through the Returning Officer with the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, so that whatever errors may have slipped into the list may be corrected. (This comparison should also be made with the list which was finally revised in the month of October 1907, and deposited in the office of each Secretary-Treasurer of a municipality. This will allow the organization to ascertain whether any errors or any fraud may have occurred, and if such errors or fraud be found to exist, the central committee and the candidate should be warned of it at once).

5.—The committee in each polling sub-division should have:

- (a) A complete list for the township or parish;
- (b) A complete list for the whole county if possible.

6.—As soon as a committee has received the electoral list, it should immediately be checked: —

- A.—Mark the well known friends;
- B.—Mark the well known opponents;
- C.—Mark those who are doubtful;
- D.—Mark those who should be sworn;
- E.—Make a list of all absent electors, Liberal and Conservative, showing their present address, if possible, the names of the firms or employers for whom they are at work; and send this list to the central committee for the county.

F.—Choose, as soon as possible the two persons who are to act as scrutineers or agents inside the polling booth, and the two persons who are to act as scrutineers outside the poll.

These scrutineers should be intelligent, honest, energetic and well informed persons; they should know perfectly every voter who is to vote at their poll.

G.—Take the names of those who are not considered well enough informed to vote alone, and see that the worker who is looking after them explains perfectly to them what they must do, and tell them to ask the Deputy Returning Officer to give them full explanations, as he is bound to do. A form of ballot paper will be found on page 22 of this booklet.

H.—Pick out the names of all electors who cannot read or write, or who, from blindness or other causes are unable to make their cross by themselves, and instruct them to demand that the Deputy Returning Officer shall mark their ballot for them.

7.—The following persons shall be disqualified and unable to vote at an election:

(a) Those who are not of the full age of twenty-one.

(b) Those who are not British subjects.

(c) Judges of every court whose appointment rests with the Governor in Council;

(d) Persons disfranchised under “The Disfranchising Act”.

(e) Persons who have hired or paid for carriages, or promised to pay for carriages or passages, or promised to do such things either directly or indirectly, with a view to carry voters to the polls. (Sec. 270).

(f) Person letting or hiring their carriages, or expecting to receive payment for the lease or hire of their carriages or for other means of carrying voters to the polls. (Sec. 271).

8.—Divide up the voters' list among the workers in each polling sub-division, giving to each the names of the voters that he thinks he can influence. Do not give any one man too many names. Be careful that this division of the work be carried on with the greatest discretion and judgment.

9.—Workers should report often to the committee; but they should report only the work actually done. Relying on hearsay in elections is a dangerous practice.

10.—The central committee should have a report from every polling division the day before nomination of candidates.

11.—Teams and conveyance should be enlisted for polling day. (Any payment made for driving voters to the poll is considered unlawful under the law. (Sec's 270 and 271). Plans should be made to use every vehicle supplied to the very best advantage. Pick out, on the electoral list, the names of those who will have to be driven to the polls, or otherwise looked after and each worker who has a carriage should be detailed to look after such as he can conveniently bring to the poll.

NOTE: — Sometimes a voter who is not very enthusiastic may be about to start on a trip, and a little persuasion may bring him to the poll before he leaves the limits of the polling sub-division. See that such votes are not lost by carelessness. If there is any danger of the other side spiriting away a voter, make arrangements the preceding day, so that not a single vote shall be lost. Get our voters to the poll as early as possible, and see that the abstentions in your polling sub-division are the smallest possible number. Watch that the carriages supplied to our side are not secured by our opponents and used against us, as often happens.

12.—Let our party friends be on watch all the time, and exercise the most diligent vigilance over whatever may be going on in their neighbourhood. They should watch the movements of suspects; report to the central committee the arrival of suspicious personages, and keep strict watch over every movement of mysterious strangers, and take every legitimate means to neutralize their work or to secure their departure if any evidence is obtained of illegal or crooked practices.

13.—The Central committee for the county, the organizer, or the candidate himself, should see to it that the returning officer give no certificates to vote signed in blank. (Sec. 144).

LAST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

14.—The night before, or the night but one before polling day, hold the final meeting of the committee. This gathering should be attended by the chairman, the scrutineers and the actual workers only. The particular object of the meeting should be:—

(a) To go over the lists carefully, name by name, and see if there is still any one to see.

(b) Prepare the lists for the inside and outside scrutineers, showing carefully marked, the names of electors as Liberal, Conservative, the absent, those who cannot be found, the dead, in a word everything that can be of use as a guide to the scrutineer.

(c) Indicate on the inside scrutineer's list the names of the persons who should be sworn, and briefly give the reason for such action. (Sec. 67, 270, 271).

(d) SEE THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OR SCRUTINEERS ARE AT THE POLL EARLY ON POLLING DAY. 8.30 a.m.

(f) See that the required number of carriages is on hand and lose no time in getting them to work.

15.—The result of the election depends largely upon the thoroughness of the arrangements made thus in advance, in order that everything shall be done to bring out the largest possible vote with the least possible loss of time, on polling day.

PART II.

DURING THE POLLING

16.—There is no more important nor more honorable position on polling day, than that of scrutineer, or representative of the candidate in a polling booth. Upon the fidelity and the vigilance of such representative the election may depend entirely.

A true supporter of a candidate should accept this position only when he is ready to do his duty and his whole duty. His motto should be "Vigilance".

17.—The representatives or scrutineers are divided into two classes: the representatives inside the polling booth, and the representatives outside the poll. They should be chosen in the early days of the campaign, in order that they may be in close contact with the workers throughout the campaign, and may secure personal knowledge of the various voters who will come to their polling booth so far as this is possible.

18.—The inside and outside scrutineers should get to the polls by 8.30 a.m. on voting day.

OUTSIDE THE POLLING BOOTH

19.—The outside scrutineers must remain at their posts throughout the polling hours, no matter how great may be the difficulties. They should remember that when they hand over their books and to some extent their duties, to some little boy standing around that is the time their opponents will take advantage of their absence to violate the law. They should be provided with a checked list like their colleagues inside the poll, and with a pad on which they can write their reports to the central committee.

20.—The outside scrutineers should be first class men, determined to do their full duty, no matter what the weather conditions may be. Their functions consist of marking off the name of each elector as he votes; of keeping the central committee informed of the progress of the voting, showing the names of those friendly to the candidate who have not yet voted, and keeping the committee informed of all that happens about the poll. They should give our voters all information possible, and prevent our opponents from interfering with our voters. Needless to say that, like the representatives inside the poll, the outside scrutineers must abstain from all use of alcoholic liquors during their period on duty.

INSIDE THE POLLING BOOTH

21.—The scrutineer inside the polling booth is not there by tolerance, but he is there in the exercise of a right. He should take nothing for granted, and do nothing in free and easy style, but should exact that every prescription of the law be observed with the strictest exactitude.

22.—Scrutineers inside the poll should provide themselves with:—

(a) Their powers of attorney, authorizing them to act as agents; these must be signed by the candidate.

(b) The necessary certificate to authorize them to vote in the poll in which they act as scrutineers, in case they have a right to vote in another polling sub-division:

(c) A properly checked list.

(d) This booklet of "Hints and Information".

(e) A copy of the "Dominion Elections Act", if possible. (This is not absolutely necessary, as the deputy returning officer must have a copy of the Act at the disposal of the persons engaged in the poll).

(f) Their lunch, unless the committee has made other arrangements.

VOTING

23.—Have the ballots counted in the presence of the scrutineers or agents, and examine all documents or formulas for use in the election. (Sec. 141).

24.—Present your authorization to represent the candidate. Two electors can represent a candidate without an authorization, but the authorized scrutineers are given the pre-

ference. Only one scrutineer is sworn if there are two for a candidate. (Sec. 137, 139, 142).

25.—See that the polling booth is divided off into two compartments, so that the voter cannot be seen while he is marking his ballot. (Sec. 133).

26.—See that there is a table or desk, **WITH A SMOOTH HARD SURFACE** in the compartment reserved for the voter to mark his ballot. (Sec. 134).

27.—See that there is provided, on this table or desk, a **HARD** black lead pencil, attached to the table by a string, and that this pencil is not removed during voting. (Sec. 135).

28.—See that the deputy returning officer posts up, at the door of the polling booth, and in each compartment inside of the poll printed instructions for the guidance of the electors in voting. (Sec. 113).

29.—See also that the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk have taken the oath of office. (Sec. 108 and 115); that the Conservative candidate has two scrutineers or representatives at the door of the polling booth, and two scrutineers inside. At least one representative must be continually inside the poll.

30.—Examine the ballot box, to see that it contains no scrap of paper. See that it has no false bottom. The box should be closed under lock and key before the voting begins. (Sec. 145).

31.—See that the official voters' list in the possession of the deputy returning officer is duly certified by the returning officer. (Sec. 109).

32.—Examine the illustration on page 3 of this booklet, which shows how a polling booth should be arranged, in accordance with the law.

33.—Do not lose sight of the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk, or the opposing scrutineers in their every movement and act.

34.—The persons having a right to vote are all **British** subjects of the full age of twenty one years, whose names appear on the voters' list, who are not disfranchised by articles 67, 270, 271.

NOTE:—The following persons, however, whose names do not appear on the voters' list on account of a legal disqualification under the provincial law, to wit:

Judges of Sessions;
District Magistrates;
Recorders;
The Clerk of the Crown;
The Clerk of the Peace;
The Sheriff;
The Registrar;
The Crown lands and Timber Agent;
The Collector of Provincial Revenue;

The officers and men of the Provincial Police force, may vote on making the oath according to the form X, under section 150.

Careful note must be made of every person who claims the right to vote under the provisions of section 150.

Militia men who were unable to have their names entered on the voters' lists on account of absence on active service, may vote on making oath as required by section 158, if, however, they are not disqualified by some other cause. (Sec. 157, 158).

35.—The following persons have no right to vote:

(a) Those who are not British subjects;

(b) Those who are not of the full age of twenty-one years. (See page 17 form of oath).

(c) Persons prevented from voting under the terms of the "Disfranchising Act";

(d) Judges of every court whose appointment rests with the Governor in council. (Sec. 67).

(e) Persons coming under the terms of sections 270 and 271. (See page 24, form Y).

(f) Any person who, at the time of the election, is a prisoner in a goal or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offense or is a patient in a lunatic asylum, or is maintained in a charitable institution or a workhouse, or in any institution receiving aid from the government of the province.

36.—Any person unable to vote by himself has a right to the assistance of the deputy returning officer, in the presence of sworn representative of each candidate. In such case, the

voter must be sworn as to his incapacity (Form B B reproduced on page 24 of this booklet). On the way back from the secret compartment, the Conservative scrutineer should place himself in such a position as to close the line of march, in order that he may not lose sight of the ballot in the hands of the deputy returning officer for a single instant. (Sec. 166, par. 2).

NOTE:—Be very careful with regard to this class of voters who ask for assistance in voting; it very often happens that persons use this plan to deliver a vote which they have sold either for money or for promises. If the checked list which you have in hand does not show that such elector is really unable to vote alone, be very particular in seeing that he is sworn, and that the poll clerk enters in the poll book, opposite the voter's name the reason for which he has been sworn.

37.—When a voter comes in, if the scrutineer has reason to believe that he is favorable, try to find his name. There are many people who have double names.

37a.—Names Badly Entered:—It may happen that a name is badly entered the list; in such a case, if the scrutineer sees that the person coming forward to vote is really the person who has a right to vote, he may insist that he take the oath required. The voter then swears that he is really the person referred to, which may be shown by the name of the street, the number of the property, the occupation of the person etc.

37b.—“Telegraphs” Personators:—To prevent fraud, exact the oath every time you suspect that the person coming forward to vote wants to vote in another person's name, or that he is not a subject of His Majesty or that he has been paid as a driver or as a canvasser, or that he has been corrupted, or that he is not 21 years of age, or that he has already voted at the election. (Sec. 270, 271, 294, 295, 296, form I I).

38.—An elector does not lose his vote because another person has voted in his stead, but he may claim his ballot on taking the oath (Form A A, p. 22). In such a case the number of such voter is entered upon the ballot. (Sec. 165).

39.—The scrutineers for a candidate, the deputy returning officer, and the poll clerk may, if they are electors in the constituency, may, though they have no right to vote in that particular poll, vote on producing a certificate or authorization from the returning officer. **ONLY TWO REPRESENTA-**

TIVES of any candidate can thus vote in any one poll. Note must be made of those who thus vote. The representative should examine the certificate produced, in order to see in what polling division the party so applying has a right to vote. The scrutineer must at once advise the committee of the casting of such a vote. In such case, make the party so voting take the oath. (Form V, p. 23) this oath is usually printed on the back of such certificate).

SWEARING OF A LIBERAL

40.—When, according to your checked list, it becomes your duty to swear an elector, say to the deputy returning officer, “I want this person to be sworn” and often add a word to explain to the party that you know his game. For instance, you may say “I want this person sworn; he knows he is not twenty one years of age” or “he knows he is not British subject, etc.” Give him to understand what the oath means and call his attention to the paragraph covering his case, but do not insist any further. Do not allow the opposing scrutineer to interfere with you in the discharge of your duties.

SWEARING OF A CONSERVATIVE

41.—When a Conservative voter comes up, and the opposing scrutineer asks that he be sworn, say immediately to the elector: “Do not worry about that; take the Bible and do not put it down until I tell you to do so; listen carefully to the oath which the deputy returning officer will read to you, and if there is anything you do not understand say so, and we will explain it to you.”

42.—If any person refuse to take the oath, he cannot vote later. Have the poll clerk enter such refusal on the poll book. (Sec. 156).

43.—Swear every unknown person; it is also wise to swear those who have more than one vote in the electoral division.

PERSONATION

(Telegraphing)

43 bis.—*Course to follow to secure the arrest of a “telegrapher”.*

(a) Denounce him to the deputy returning officer who is bound to have him detained, even by force if necessary, until the deposition for his arrest is prepared according to the form I I, to be found on page 22 of this booklet. (Sec. 294, 295).

(b) The scrutineer who denounces a “telegrapher” must swear that such denunciation contains the truth, to the best of his knowledge. That is the construction to be attached to the oath to be found in the form. Sec. 294.

(c) It is not necessary to know the name of the person who thus attempts to “telegraph” a vote. (Sec. 298).

(d) The poll clerk, or any special constable appointed for this purpose by the deputy returning officer, are invested with all necessary authority to carry out such arrest. (Sec. 299).

(e) The “telegrapher” is then placed in the hands of any police officer and brought by such officer, or by the man who has made the arrest, before the nearest Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate, to be there dealt with according to law.

FORM OF OATHS

44.—At the end of these instructions will be found the forms of all the oaths referred to in paragraphs 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, preceding. They are the exact reproduction of the forms laid down in the statutes.

45.—*IMPORTANT REMARK* : It must be remarked that under the Elections Act, section 153, every qualification oath prescribed for a provincial election by the provincial law, may be exacted of any elector who comes forward to vote in a federal election, with such changes in the form of oath as to make it applicable to federal elections, and section 153 adds that the elector must also, when so required, take the franchise oath, according to Form Y.

46.—Exact that the deputy returning officer, when so required, make the elector take the following oath:

“You swear (or affirm) to answer the truth and nothing but the truth, to the questions which will be put to you. So help you God.

1. Are you the person meant or intended to be meant by the name entered as follows (name of the elector entered on the list) on the list of electors for this polling sub-division?

2. Are you a subject of His Majesty?

3. Have you been naturalized in any other country or taken thereto the oath of allegiance?

4. Are you of the full age of 21 years?

Then, cause him to administer the oath according to Form Y of the Federal act.

This remark is of the highest importance, for it is only by causing the oath to be administered in this way that you will prevent those who are not British subjects and minors from voting. It is also by virtue of this oath that those whose names are incorrectly entered on the list may vote.

PROCEDURE IN VOTING

47.—During the voting, nobody must remain in the polling booth outside of the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk, the candidates and their representatives. Only one voter is admitted at a time to each compartment. (Sec. 147).

48.—Nobody has a right to be present with the voter while he marks his ballot, except when he has his cross made by the deputy returning officer, under section 147.

As to the form of ballots, (Form T, p. 25) it is to be remarked that all is black except the space reserved for the names of the candidates and the voter's mark. The ballots are bound together in pads, and each ballot has a *stub and a counterfoil*. The stub is separated from the counterfoil and the counterfoil from the ballot by perforated lines. The same number is printed or written on the stub and on the counterfoil. Under this number, on the stub, are found the letters "P. B. No." and it is at that spot that the deputy returning officer must inscribe the number that is to be found opposite the voter's name on the poll book.

On the back of the ballot is to be found the stamp of the returning officer, and above this stamp, but on the ballot proper, and not on the counterfoil, the deputy returning officer must place his initials. See that everything is done in accordance with the directions in Form T.

49.—Be careful to see: —

(a) That each ballot bears the stamp of the returning officer. (Sec. 111, par. 3).

(b) That the counterfoil and stub bear the same number. (This number will probably be printed). Sec. 127.

(c) That the deputy returning officer shall affix his initials to the back of the ballot before handing it to the voter. Such initials must be uniform, and must all be written, either with pen or pencil, but all in the same manner.

(d) That he puts the voter's number, as incrimed in the poll book on the counterfoil. Sec. 160.

(e) That the ballot brought back by the voter bears the same number on the counterfoil as that which is on the stub of the ballot which has remained in the hands of the deputy returning officer. Sec. 162.

(f) That this counterfoil is detached and destroyed after the voter has brought back the ballot to the deputy returning officer, and before such ballot is placed in the ballot box. (Sec. 162.

(g) That this same ballot is indeed placed in the ballot box by the deputy returning officer. Sec. 162.

(h) That the ballot box shall always be in full sight of the scrutineers during the voting. Sec. 162.

50.—A voter who inadvertently marks, soils or tears his ballot, has a right to obtain another, on bringing back to the deputy returning officer the spoiled ballot. Sec. 163.

51.—Nobody shall leave the polling booth without depositing his ballot. Any one carrying off his ballot instead of depositing it with the deputy returning officer is liable to imprisonment. Sec. 255 par. d.

52.—The deputy returning officer must keep the polling booth free and see that no voter is interfered with or molested, inside or about the polling booth. Sec. 229 et seq.

53.—Make voters mark their ballot without delay. The voter must not remain in the polling booth after giving his vote.

54.—For the maintenance of peace see sections 229 and those that follow.

PART III.

AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE POLL

55.—The voting is closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; when the doors are closed, and there must remain in the poll only the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk and the two representatives of each candidate.

The doors having been carefully closed, the deputy returning officer:

(a) Puts the spoiled ballots in an envelope provided for that purpose, and seals it.

(b) Counts the number of electors whose names appear on the poll book as having voted, and enters his certificate on the poll book after the last name.

(c) Then he clears the table, so that only the ballot box remains on it.

(d) Then he opens the box.

56.—NEVER FOR A MOMENT LOSE SIGHT OF THE BALLOTS.

57.—During the counting of the ballots, see that the ballots placed in the box are the same as those supplied by the deputy returning officer, by examining the stamp and the initials on the back of the ballot. After examining all the ballots, the Conservative scrutineer should determine upon the objections to be made. He must make a note of every objection made, each being noted by a number corresponding to that inscribed with the initials of the deputy returning officer on the back of the ballot. Sec. 172, 173, 174.

58.—See to the accomplishment of all these formalities. The ballots counted for each candidate are placed in separate envelopes, or in distinct packages. The same must be done with the ballots spoiled, and those that have not been used. These packets or envelopes are endorsed and sealed by the deputy returning officer.

59.—The scrutineers may place their signature or put their seals across the flap of such envelopes, if they so desire. Sec. 175.

60.—The deputy returning officer must give a statement of the polling to each scrutineer. Sec. 179. The scrutineer or representative of the Conservative candidate should not leave the poll without bringing with him this certificate duly signed by the deputy returning officer.

61.—See that the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk take the oath after the counting of the ballots. Sec. 177.

62.—See also that the poll book, the envelopes containing the voters' list, and all other documents which have been in use for the election, are placed in a large envelope, sealed and placed in the ballot box. Sec. 180.

63.—The ballot box should then be locked up and sealed. Sec. 181.

64.—Bring or send *without delay* to the committee the statement of the polls which has been certified by the deputy returning officer.

N.B. 1.—The preceding instructions must not be shown to the scrutineers for the opposite party.

II.—Scrutineers or representatives should be severe, make no concessions whatever, and be very careful not to let their opponents see the marked list supplied to them by the committee.

III.—Do not leave the poll, not even to go to lunch. Do not consent, on any pretext whatever, to an adjournment of the voting. That is never allowed on any ground.

65.—In the course of the day of voting, the representatives should fill in the forms to be found on pages 27 and 28 of these instructions.

They should also inscribe on that same page the number of ballots rejected, but marked in favor of our candidate, and the number rejected, but marked in favor of the liberal candidate.

If possible also, it would be well to reproduce on page 29 the marks that have been declared inadmissible by the deputy returning officer.

A A

**OATH OF IDENTITY BY VOTER RECEIVING A BALLOT
PAPER, AFTER ANOTHER HAS VOTED IN HIS
NAME**

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are (name), of (as on the list of voters), whose name is entered on the list of voters now shown you. So help you God.

B B

OATH OF VOTER UNABLE TO MARK HIS BALLOT PAPER

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are unable to read and understand the ballot paper so as to mark it, (or that you are incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, (as the case may be), from voting without assistance. So help you God.

I I

INFORMATION FOR PERSONATION

Canada
Province of
County of

The information of P.Q., of , taken this day of in the year , before the undersigned, a deputy returning officer at a polling station in the of for an election being held for the electoral district of of a member of the House of Commons.

The said informant says that he believes that T. U.(or that a person whose name is to the informant unknown but who is now detained in the said polling station under my order, (or as the case may be), on this day at the said polling place did commit the offence of personation by (describing the offence).

Taken and sworn before me at the said polling station, the day and year above mentioned.

G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

V

OATH BY DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER, POLL CLERK OR
AGENT WISHING TO VOTE

I, G. H., of _____ etc., deputy
returning officer (*or* poll clerk, *or* agent for J. K., one of the
candidates at the election for the House of Commons for the
electoral district of _____ (*or as the case may be*) do
swear (*or* solemnly affirm) that I am actually entitled to vote
for a member of the said House of Commons, for this electoral
district at the present election;

That I have not voted before at this election, either at this
or any other polling place;

That I have not received anything, nor has anything been
promised me, directly or indirectly, either to induce me to
vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses,
hire of team or for any other service connected therewith;

That I have not directly or indirectly paid or promised
anything to any person either to induce him to vote or to re-
frain from voting at this election. So help me God.

Sworn (*or* affirmed) before me, at _____, this _____ day
of _____, A.D. 19 ____.

G. H.
A. B.,
Returning Officer.
or C. D., Justice of the Peace.

Y

OATH THAT VOTER IS NOT DISQUALIFIED UNDER THE
DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

You swear (or solemnly affirm),—

That you have not been disfranchised under the provisions of the Disfranchising Act, or for corrupt practices under the Dominion Elections Act;

That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or at any other polling station;

That you have not received anything, that you do not expect anything, nor has anything been promised you directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote at this election, either for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or for any other service connected therewith;

That you have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election;

That you are not otherwise disqualified from voting at this election. So help you God.

FAC-SIMILE OF BALLOT PAPER

(Form T)

1

WM. R. BROWN

of the city of Sherbrooke, Barrister.

2

FRANK HAMON

of the city of Sherbrooke, Artist. **X**

No. 325

(Counterfoil)

(Line of Perforations here.)

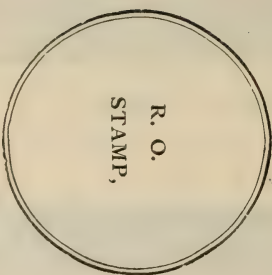
No. 325

(Stub)

P. B. No.....

(Line of Perforations here.)

D. R. O.
INITIALS



ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF

SHERBROOKE

October 26th 1908.

Le Canadien Printing Co.

Montreal.

PERSONAL

of the Polling Booth and various details.

In the course of voting day our representatives in the poll should fill in the following formula:—

The number of ballots in possession of the deputy returning officer at the opening of the poll

Name of the deputy returning officer.

Name of the poll clerk.

Name of the Constable.

Our Representatives.

.

The Liberal Representatives.

.

STATEMENT OF THE POLL

Number of votes for the Conservative Candidate.

Number of votes for the Liberal Candidate.

Majority.

Rejected ballots marked for the Conservative Candidate.....

Rejected ballots marked for the Liberal Candidate.....

Ballots spoiled (blank or marked twice).....

Unused ballots.....

DIAGRAMS

Reproduce in the following diagrams the marks which have caused the ballots to be put aside.

GENERAL NOTES

On what happened during the poll:

GENERAL NOTES

On what happened during the poll:

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GENERAL NOTES

On what happened during the polling: —

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